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TERMS.

WEEKLY—\$2.50 a year, payable invariably in advance; single copies 12 1/2 cents. Advertising, \$1.00 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Joel Walker.

W. H. Clark.

WALKER AND CHICK.

Commission Merchants, Kansas City.

REFER TO:

C. Robert Chapman, Messrs. Riley & Christy,
Saint Louis, Mo., Saint Louis, Mo.,
Santa Fe New Mexico October 7, 1856—T.

KEARNY AND BERNARD.

General outfitting establishment Western Missouri.
Will keep constantly on hand a variety of merchandise of all descriptions adapted to the California and Santa Fe trade. Persons going heron the plains would do well to give them a call. Will also have on hand Wagons, Oxen and other necessaries suitable for emigrants. All orders from reliable sources promptly attended to.

KEARNY & BERNARD,

Santa Fe New Mexico Oct. 7, 1856—T.

STAGE LINE.

Independence Mo., to Santa Fe N. M.

Leaving each end of the route the first day of each month.

Fare through,

From November 1st to May 1st \$1.50

From May 1st to November 1st \$1.25

Packages one & two pounds—35 cents per lb. in summer and 45 cents in winter, but no package charged less than one dollar. All charges at the risk of the owner, and no responsibility for any package "worth over one dollar" unless contents given up specially contracted for.

Provisions, arms, and ammunition furnished by the proprietors. All passage money must be paid in advance.

HOCKADAY & HALL.

November 3, 1856.

G. L. GRUBERS

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE.

PLAZA MAIN STREET, SANTA FE N. M.

Orders and prescriptions carefully and promptly executed.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

The Surveyor-General of New Mexico, by act of Congress, approved on the 22nd July 1854, is required to "make a full report on all such claims as are now existing in the Territory of the United States," by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of 1848, respecting the various grants of title with his decision thereon as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the cessions, exchanges, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States;—and he is also required to make a report in regard to all bonds existing in the Territory showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said places respectively, and the source of their titles to the lands. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, which report shall be laid before Congress in such form as may be deemed just and proper with a view to confirm bona fide grants and to fulfill the Treaty of 1848, between the United States and Mexico.

Claimants in every case will be required to file a written notice, setting forth the name of the present claimant, name of original claimant, date of claim, whether vacant or perfect—its date—from whom authority the original title was derived—with a reference to the source of the power, and authority under which the grantee of the same has general, specific, exclusive, sole, and absolute, confirming claimancy, with reference to the documentary evidence and testimony relied upon to establish the claim, and to show transfer of right from the original grantee to present claimant.

Each claimant will also be required to furnish an authentic plan of Survey, if a survey has been made, or other evidence, showing the precise bounds and extent of the tract claimed.

To enable the Surveyor-General to execute the duty thus imposed on him, by law, he has to request all those individuals who claimed lands in New Mexico before the Treaty of 1848, to produce the evidences of such claims at this office at Santa Fe, as soon as possible.

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS.

The act of Congress above referred to, grants 160 acres of land to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of 21 years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, now residing in New Mexico, and who was so residing prior to 1st January 1852, and to every white male above the age of 21 years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who was residing in the Territory on the 1st January 1852, or who shall reside in said territory at any time prior to 1st January 1858, the same law also grants 160 acres of public land.

No claim to any such donation is valid unless the land has or shall be settled on, and cultivated, for four successive years, and to such donation claim is allowed to interfere in any manner with any claim recognized by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

All individuals claiming the benefit of such donation will find it to their interest to give the earliest possible information to the Surveyor-General as to the localities of their settlements, in order to enable him to direct his surveying operations accordingly. The localities in each county shall be described as distinctly as possible in reference to any and all notable objects in the vicinity.

Given under my hand at my office at

Santa Fe this 10th day of Jan. A. D. 1856.

WILLIAM PELHAM,

Surveyor-General of New Mexico,
Santa Fe, Jan. 27, 1856—T.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late J. C. Fitzwater, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased will present them for payment, either on or before the fourteenth May 1857, or be discharged from payment.

C. B. CLARK,

Administrator,
Albuquerque, N. M.—
May 13th, 1856—T.

Surveyor General's Office
Santa Fe New Mexico.

October 16 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the court of the Surveyor General of New Mexico, will be opened on the first Monday in December next, for receiving the testimony presented by claimants, and for the investigation of the below named cases, and will continue from day to day until said cases are disposed of.

1 Manuel Alvarez, claim to Oesté,
2 Town of Tesuque, San Miguel county.

3 Town of Las Vegas,

4 Town of Cebollita, Valencia county.

5 Town of Casa Colorado,

6 Town of Cebolla, Valencia county.

7 Mary V. Alexander, present claimant Taos county.

8 Charles Beauchamp, do, do

9 Alexander Valle, San Miguel county.

10 Gundaline Miranda, several claims, Doña Ana county.

11 Antonio Leroux, present claimant Taos county.

12 Juan de Cano, mine Santa Fe county.

13 Pedro Montoya, present claimant, Taos county.

14. Juan Cabral de Vega, Vegas Grandes, San Miguel county.

15 Hugh Stephenson, et al Doña Ana county.

16. Schuchok & Koenig, present claimants Durango, Fort, Colorado.

17 E. W. Eaton, San Cristobal, Santa Fe county.

18 Juan Ignacio Vigil, Los Trigos, San Miguel county.

19 Juan Ignacio Vigil, Rio Arriba county.

20. Lucy Concho, Los Pinos de las Pinos, Rio Arriba county.

21 Henry Chaves, San Luis, Taos county.

22 Juan Francisco Pinilla, Taos county.

23 Estrella Whittemore et al mine of Dolores, Santa Fe county.

24 Juan de Diego, Colonia de Los Altos, Santa Fe county.

25. Juan Jose Sanchez, Apas Negras.

26. Juan Domingo Martinez, Santa Fe county.

27. Tomas Chaves de Ibares—Doña de Leoncito, Santa Ana county.

Persons having claims conflicting with those above mentioned will present them at the office of the Surveyor General by or before the twentieth day of November next, in case they desire to contest the same. Witnesses, when required, will be presented by the claimants themselves or their attorneys.

It is particularly enjoined upon attorneys who are engaged in any of the above cases, or any which may be presented by parties before the time last above specified, that their notices, briefs, &c, be complete in order to prevent delays when the cases are up for trial.

WILLIAM PELHAM,

Surveyor General of N. M.

1. 22 Nov.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Manuel Alvarez deceased, late of Santa Fe county, Territory of New Mexico, were granted to the undersigned, by the judge of the probate court of said county, bearing date twelfth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty six. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance, to the undersigned, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and such claims not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

J. & H. MERCIER,

Administrators of the estate of Manuel Al-

varez, deceased.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 22, 1856.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 16th day of November 1856 at the Mesilla in Doña Ana county there will be a distribution of the funds on hand between the creditors of the estate of Thomas Biggs, deceased who has had their claims allowed by the probate court, and all claims not allowed nor presented will be postponed until further assets are collected.

HENRY CUNIFFE,

Administrator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Damaso Lopez, deceased, late of Santa Fe county, Territory of New Mexico, were granted to the undersigned, by the judge of the probate court of said county, bearing date fourth of August 1856. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance, to the undersigned, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and such claims not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

ANASTACIO SANDOVAL.

Administrator of the estate of Damaso Lo-

ppez, deceased.

Santa Fe, N. M., August 4th, 1856.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late J. C. Fitzwater, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased will present them for payment, either on or before the fourteenth May 1857, or be discharged from payment.

C. B. CLARK,

Administrator.

Albuquerque, N. M.—

May 13th, 1856—T.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late J. C. Fitzwater, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased will present them for payment, either on or before the fourteenth May 1857, or be discharged from payment.

RICHARD OWENS,

Administrator.

Albuquerque, N. M.—

May 13th, 1856—T.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a final settlement of the estate of John Flanagan, deceased, will be had on Monday the 1st day of January, A. D. 1857, that being the first Monday in

January.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them on or before that day, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN S. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the house of Don Juan Scully first door south of Henry O'Neil's store.

NOTICE.

reach this distant possession it was necessary to take water passage by the Isthmus of Panama, or to traverse the whole continent over wide extended plains and rugged mountains, by means of slow mule or ox teams, occupying from three to five months. To carry on commerce with the East Indies our vessels had to double Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope. All these considerations were brought to bear with such force and power upon the subject that in a short time the people considered the construction of the road as a work of political and commercial necessity. Through the agency of the government of the United States, the surveys of several routes, commencing at different latitudes were made across the continent, and each route showed that it was practicable.

The highest estimate of the cost of the construction of the road along any of the surveyed routes amounted to one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, while the lowest estimate amounted to about seventy.

The highest estimate of distances was two thousand six hundred and thirty-two miles for the longest route, and sixteen hundred and eighteen miles for the shortest.

In this way about the years 1853 and 1855 the people had laid before them the whole subject in an intelligible and tangible form.

It now became an established fact that the road could and would be built. But by whom? by the government or by private enterprise?

This question agitated the public mind, and was discussed in Congress and the public press.

Those who insisted upon the government underwriting its construction contented that it was a great national road, necessary for the transportation of the mails and munitions of war, and that it fell within the provisions of the constitution.

It was also insisted that it would constitute a source of immense revenue, thereby reducing the tariff and making the burdens of government light upon the people.

Those who opposed, contended that it would be creating a stupendous government monopoly, creating a system of dependencies upon it by virtue of the immense patronage that it would wield, that in the course of time it would swallow up the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

Such monopolies were inconsistent with the genius of our free institutions, and at war with the constitution.

That a greater length of railroads had already been constructed in the United States without the aid of government than the contemplated road across the continent would be. That private enterprise properly directed was fully adequate to the task of its construction.

Should the government attempt to build it, it would be retarded and probably never commenced.

Politicians would seize hold of it for the purpose of gaining place and power, and the different sections of the Union would never agree as to the location of its route.

It would be received and used for the purpose of carrying four or five presidential elections.

These and many more arguments were urged on both sides, and the public press joined in with the one or the other party, just as they sided with them.

In the midst of this excited discussion a small pamphlet was published, which proposed the most feasible

plan of building the road. It set out by showing that according to the estimated cost of the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, that five times as much capital had at that time been invested in railroads already completed, as would be required to build the contemplated road. It proposed that each railroad company throughout the country should through their stockholders, elect or choose one or two delegates to a general railroad convention which should meet at some designated time and place, empowering such delegates to pledge or hypothecate their respective railroads for the purpose of